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BOWDOIN COLLEGE BULLETIN

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1923-1924



Brunswick, Maine

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF **BOWDOIN COLLEGE**
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1923-1924

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE DEAN, THE
LIBRARIAN, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF
FINE ARTS : : : : : : : : :

1923



1924

BRUNSWICK, - - MAINE
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, - MCMXXIV

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I beg to submit the following report for the academic year 1923-24 in accordance with the By-Laws of the College, which provide that "the President shall annually make a report to the Boards, to be presented in print at their annual meetings, of the condition and moral character and work of the College during the year then last past, with such details as to the activities of the College as will inform the Boards from year to year of the standing of the College and the administration of its trusts."

Edward Stanwood, a Trustee of the College since 1904, died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, October 11, 1923, aged eighty-two years. He graduated in the class of 1861: from 1886 to 1904 he served as an Overseer, and for many years of his trusteeship he was a member of the important Finance Committee, since the death of Judge Putnam being the chairman. Few men in New England have had more distinguished careers as a journalist. He was editor of the *Boston Advertiser* from 1867 to 1882, and from 1887 to 1911 was managing editor of the *Youth's Companion*, continuing as contributing editor until his death. He also wrote several important books on modern American political history. In character he was marked by the best traits of the older New England, being independent in judgment and of old-fashioned intellectual and moral integrity. A man not without inclination to prejudice, he was nevertheless fairminded in his conclusions. One of the greatest pleasures he had in his long, distinguished life was the opportunity to serve his *Alma Mater*. Everything that concerned Bowdoin touched his heart and was to him of interest and importance. The College has had few more devoted sons.

John Eliphaz Chapman, an Overseer of the College since 1915, died at his home in Brunswick on December 24, 1923, aged seventy years. He was graduated in the class of 1877 and

for many years was its ideal secretary. A brother of the late Professor Chapman, he knew intimately the problems of the College and was a prudent and unselfish counsellor. In every circle in which he moved he was greatly beloved, and his sweet Christian character made him the most delightful of friends.

Henry Crosby Emery, an Overseer of the College since 1910, died at sea, on his way home from China, February 6, 1924, aged fifty-one years. Graduating in the class of 1892 he returned to the College, serving as instructor from 1894 to 1897, and as professor from 1897 to 1900 in what was then the new department of economics. In 1900 he went to Yale as professor of economics and remained on the Faculty there until 1909 when for four years under President Taft he served as chairman of the United States Tariff Board. Of late years he had been connected with important banking interests in New York City, Russia, and China. He was a man of unusual gifts and of very rare personal charm and was frequently regarded as the most brilliant Bowdoin graduate of his generation. His friends, whom he numbered by the hundred, feel in his death as if a real light had gone out.

Henry Brewer Quinby, an Overseer of the College since 1911, died, in New York City, February 8, 1924, aged seventy-seven years. He graduated in the class of 1869, sixty-three years after his grandfather, Moses Quinby, had obtained his degree in the first class at Bowdoin. Mr. Quinby was an important figure in the political life of New Hampshire, serving in both branches of the legislature and on the council, and from 1909 to 1911 he was Governor of the State. A loyal son of the College he rarely missed a Commencement, and one of the last gatherings he attended was the alumni dinner in New York. His courtesy, his loyalty to friends and college, made him ever welcome, and his genial presence will long be missed whenever the sons of the College who knew him meet together.

In addition to the mention of these officers of the College, it is fitting to record the death at his home in Portland on December 14, 1923, of Dr. Addison S. Thayer, Dean of the Medical

School from 1911 to 1921, a wise administrator and regarded as one of the most skilful physicians in the State of Maine.

During the summer the College was called on to mourn the loss of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs, the president of the Society of Bowdoin Women, who died in Harrow, England, on August 24, 1923. Since the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Letters upon her in 1904 she had been a devoted daughter of the College.

I should like also to mention here the death in Brunswick on January 20, 1924, of Charles H. Winslow, carpenter, one of the most faithful employees that the College ever had.

GIFTS RECEIVED FROM APRIL 1, 1923 TO MARCH 31, 1924

Sumner I. Kimball Prize, Sumner I. Kimball	\$ 2,500 00
Horace Lord Piper Prize, Sumner I. Kimball	1,000 00
Beverly Scholarship, Beverly Men's Singing Club ..	1,700 00
E. B. Smith Estate, Additions	2,271 00
Forbes Rickard Prize, Mrs. Forbes Rickard	10 00
Francis LeBaron Mayhew Scholarship, Estate of Calista Mayhew	5,860 55
Mayhew Lectureship, Estate of Calista Mayhew ...	4,883 79
Alumni Fund, General Education Board	19,170 66
Alumni Fund, Alumni Contributions	31,877 84
Alumni Income Fund, Alumni Contributions to Income	7,420 00
Library, C. A. Coffin	50 00
Library, James E. Rhodes, 2nd	15 00
Library, Philip H. Kimball	10 00
Hawthorne Prize, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs	40 00
Wm. G. Beale Bequest, Estate of Wm. G. Beale ...	5,000 00
Fund for publication of Psychology Books, Dwight W. Morrow, Esq.	1,000 00
Estate of W. M. Payson, Chimes, Estate of W. M. Payson	1,500 00
Chimes, F. C. Payson	340 00
Blake Bequest, Estate of E. H. Blake	500,000 00
Deane Scholarship, Estate of Sarah M. B. Deane ..	842 04

Gift of E. S. Powers for General Purposes, Estate of E. S. Powers	90 00
Charles H. Gilman Scholarship, Mrs. Mary L. Gilman	1,000 00
Juilliard Musical Foundation for Scholarships	800 00
Westbrook Scholarship, Luther Dana	100 00
President's Loan Fund, Philip G. Clifford, Sec'y. ...	165 97
Total	\$587,646 85

The total amount of gifts for this year is the largest in the history of the College. This is due, of course, to the receipt of the magnificent legacy from the late Edward H. Blake, of Bangor. According to the vote of the Boards at their meeting in February, this legacy is made a special memorial fund, the income to be used, until further notice, for instruction.

At the last Commencement the beautiful gate-way in memory of Professor and Mrs. Franklin C. Robinson was dedicated, as was a most attractive bulletin board presented by the Class of 1898.

For purposes of record a list of gifts to the College for the last ten years is here appended.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE FROM 1913-14 TO DATE

Year ending:

March 31, 1914	\$ 94,559 79
March 31, 1915	23,425 00
March 31, 1916	147,932 69
March 31, 1917	63,376 10
March 30, 1918	137,515 92
March 30, 1919	21,672 11
March 31, 1920	21,974 90
March 31, 1921	118,891 03
March 31, 1922	181,491 15
March 31, 1923	240,745 27
March 31, 1924	587,646 85
Total	\$1,639,230 81

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

During the first semester Professor Van Cleve was absent on leave, and during the second semester Professor Cram and Associate Professor Wass were on their sabbatical. All of these professors spent their leave in study in Europe. At the last commencement Henry B. Dewing, Ph.D., was elected Professor of Greek to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Woodruff. Dr. Dewing has had a varied and successful experience, both as a teacher and a scholar, having served on the staff of Robert College, Constantinople, where he was some time Dean, and of Princeton and the University of Texas. His scholarship and his teaching ability have made him a most valuable addition to our Faculty. Another appointment last Commencement was that of Wilfrid H. Crook, A.M., to be Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Professor Glenn R. Johnson. Mr. Crook is a graduate of Oxford and took graduate work and did some teaching at Harvard University. In the second semester we added to our teaching staff in the Department of German, William B. Jacob, A.B., a graduate of the College in 1923.

THE FACULTY

Since the college is primarily an institution of learning, its reputation and its service alike depend in a large measure upon its teaching staff. Beautiful buildings with attractive grounds, splendid college morale and spirit, and a high-minded undergraduate body are all vain and idle concomittants to a college unless there is inspiring teaching. A good many things are being said nowadays to the discredit of the modern undergraduate. Some of this criticism is just but most of it is beside the point. Yet there is general agreement in academic circles that the undergraduate of today responds more quickly and more effectively to good teaching than ever before. If the intellectual tone of a college is low, it is the fault of those in charge of the college and not of the undergraduates. The main

emphasis of college administration should always be put on the teaching staff. We Americans have, I think, been guilty of putting too much emphasis on the log and too little on the Mark Hopkins. It is all very well and all very necessary to provide suitable buildings and surroundings and comforts and luxuries for the students. It is highly desirable to put the business of the college on a sound basis. It is well to have all the machinery connected with the college run smoothly; but when we have done all that we have hardly begun our real task which is to provide the best teaching it is possible to procure. Poor buildings and excellent teachers are much to be preferred to beautiful halls and wooden instruction.

To be frank, we have not at Bowdoin a sufficiently large Faculty at present, nor are we paying sufficiently high salaries, and I think that the amount available for instruction is not in proper proportion to the other expenses of the College. That is, we are expending as much or more for maintenance as we are for teaching. We ought to add as soon as possible five or six additional instructors to our staff, especially if we intend to develop the system of general examinations and to give to our students in the Junior and Senior years more direction and supervision in their fields of concentration. Furthermore, although the salaries at Bowdoin have been raised more than 45% in the past few years, they must soon be raised again if we are to keep up with the pace set by other New England institutions. The salary of a professor at Bowdoin, which is now \$4,000, ought to be \$5,000 as soon as we can possibly manage the increase. When our salary scale is on that basis we may very well consider the advisability of establishing a few special professorships at higher stipends as rewards for unusual excellence in scholarship and research. We are endeavoring to encourage scholarship among the Faculty by being generous with sabbaticals, by having the hours of teaching reasonable, and in other ways. As I said in my report last year, a good deal of productive, scholarly work is at present being done by the Faculty of Bowdoin College. There is such a vital connection between scholarship and teaching that one can hardly over

emphasize the importance of encouraging research, particularly in a college like ours that is remote from university centers and where we are all too liable to become complacent.

LIMITATION OF NUMBERS

At the annual meeting of the Boards held in June, 1923, it was voted to limit the membership of the College to about five hundred students, and a joint committee consisting of members of the Governing Boards and members of the Faculty was appointed to study the whole question of limitation. This committee, of which Dean Nixon was secretary and Mr. William J. Curtis, of New York, was chairman, made a careful study of the whole matter, submitted a large number of questions to the alumni and to representatives of other institutions, and prepared a report which was presented at a special meeting of the Boards held in February. At this special meeting it was voted to limit the freshman class to about one hundred and fifty men, and furthermore it was voted that, beginning with the fall of 1926, the College, in selecting a freshman class, would show a decided preference to candidates who offered for admission subjects required for the A.B. course. "Preference will be shown to those candidates for the B.S. course who offer for admission the college's regular and approved subjects only, with no so-called free margin points, and who present the largest proportion of those subjects which demand two or more years of study and receive two or more units of credit." This policy is based on what seems to us the thoroughly sound idea that fewer subjects more thoroughly studied bring better results than a scattered knowledge of a great many subjects. It is firmly opposed to the theory now so prevalent among so many school men that any subject is a good preparation for college.

It will probably be increasingly difficult for a student with conditions to enter Bowdoin. Last fall no one was admitted with more than one unit condition and the excellent showing of the freshman class during the first semester was a sign that good preparation is essential to good work in college. We do

not intend to make our standards of admission unreasonably severe. We do not intend to get out of touch with high schools in Maine and neighboring states; but we do believe in administering the standards of admission honestly and with some rigidity. A well-prepared student has so much better a chance for a happy and successful college career that the insistence of the College upon the necessity of meeting entrance requirements fully is in the interests of the candidate as well as to the advantage of the institution.

The Governing Boards have as yet taken no action on the perplexing problem of preference due to locality or to Bowdoin relationship. Probably no such action is necessary. The location of the College and her long and intimate relations with the State of Maine make it probable that a large number of boys will still come from Maine, and Bowdoin alumni will see to it that their sons are properly prepared for admission and entered in due season on the list of applicants. Always with a clear understanding of other things being equal, in a small college like ours, sons of alumni would naturally have preference, and no true Bowdoin man would want any further favors.

There is nothing magical about the number five hundred, nor about the limiting of the freshman class to about one hundred and fifty; but at present not only the facilities but the organization of the College require that we keep Bowdoin at about that size. One thing is perfectly clear, that no college has a right to accept more candidates than it can properly and adequately train; and we must not dilute the kind of education we give by accepting more candidates for admission than we can house comfortably and teach thoroughly.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

In addition to the President and other members of the Faculty as speakers at the Sunday afternoon Chapel services, we have had the Rev. Thompson E. Ashby and the Rev. Harry F. Shook, of Brunswick; President James L. McConaughy, of Knox College; the Rev. Chester B. Emerson, D.D., of Detroit; the Rev. Malcolm Taylor, of Boston; Judge Charles F. John-

son, of Portland; Major George Haven Putnam, of New York; the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, of Portland; and Mr. Frank G. Farrington, of Augusta. During Holy Week at the morning Chapel services a series of addresses was given by different members of the Faculty. We have found that laymen with a religious message make a deep impression upon the college students.

Religious Preference 1923-24

Congregational	160
Episcopal	48
Baptist	46
Methodist	40
Universalist	36
Roman Catholic	30
Unitarian	22
Presbyterian	11
Jewish	9
Christian Science	8
Lutheran	4
Christian	3
Spiritualist	1
Swedish	1
Friends	1
Reformed	1
Disciples of Christ	1
Greek Orthodox	1
No preference	69

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GENERAL EXAMINATIONS

The system of general examinations required of Seniors in their major subjects has now been in operation long enough for one to come to some conclusion, even if the whole matter is in the experimental stage. Personally, I feel that many of the reasons for putting in these general examinations have been more than justified. The interest in them on the part of Seniors

is, I think, constantly increasing and they are being taken with more and more seriousness. Several Seniors this year have remained in residence during the holidays to read for their examinations. The emphasis on subject rather than on courses is also valuable. To impress upon a youth about to be graduated from the College that he ought to have sufficient information about some particular subject to enable him to talk intelligently on that subject, has been worth while. I feel also that the oral examinations in connection with the written ones are of very real benefit. I have visited several of the examinations this year and have been impressed with the progress made by the candidates. In order to have the system work ideally we should have undoubtedly more supervision, which cannot be given until the Faculty is increased. In certain departments extra work, sometimes involving a thesis, is required instead of the general examination; but more and more of the boys themselves prefer to take the examinations. I believe that it is no exaggeration to say that it has in a measure transformed the work of the Senior year in that the students now feel that there is something to be done in addition to their formal courses. By vote of the Faculty, students who pass their general examinations with honor grades are excused from the examinations in the courses in their major field that semester. It is interesting to note that whereas Bowdoin was, I believe, the first to follow the lead of Harvard, general examinations are now being required in many of our colleges. The alumni and friends of Bowdoin should remember that throughout the country more and more work is being required of candidates for the bachelor's degree. If we are to be as proud of the Bowdoin degree in the future as we have had reason to be in the past, we must see that in no respect are the standards lowered.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

During the past year there has been a good deal of discussion carried on in the *Orient* and at alumni meetings concerning the War Memorial. The plan for a rostrum as presented by the committee has been put in the hands of the alumni and

a letter from the secretary of the committee has explained exactly what has been done. The site of the rostrum has not yet been definitely decided, nor have any steps been taken by the committee up to this time to raise funds. It is felt that the project cannot be carried to a successful conclusion unless it has the hearty support of the alumni in general, and the committee during the past year has been endeavoring to see whether or not such support would be given.

The committee has gone on the assumption that the alumni would prefer to have as a memorial something of an artistic nature, leaving to other times the completion of projects that are primarily utilitarian. There is a feeling on the part of a good many that the actual monument or memorial should be primarily of an artistic quality, even if it is desirable to make other projects also memorials.

We need of course as much as ever a Union; but in the present condition of the college funds we should not be able to accept a Union unless means were provided for its maintenance. However, if a Union were erected one of the rooms might very well be used for memorial purposes, to include the names of those who served, with particular reference to those who died. Another suggestion has been made that Memorial Hall be completely renovated.

There is, I think, one thing on which all the alumni will agree, that when the memorial is definitely and finally decided upon it must have our enthusiastic and united support.

THE LIBRARY

The Library is in many ways the heart of the College. Its importance is so great as to justify the officers of the College in calling attention to its needs. The admirable letters of the librarian in the *Orient* have won much favorable comment and have already resulted in gifts. The Faculty this year has requested of the Boards an additional appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of books and this appropriation has been recommended by the Visiting Committee. We need to have more

book funds. The work in some of our departments is handicapped because we are not able to supply all the books, magazines, and periodicals that are actually needed.

We have one of the most beautiful and well-equipped library buildings in the country. Hubbard Hall should inspire us all to see that the library itself, which is *inside*, is in every respect as satisfactory as the building.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

1. Additions to our endowment so that faculty salaries may be increased and more members added to the Faculty.
2. A Union adequately endowed.
3. Additional book funds for the library.
4. A swimming pool.
5. A new organ for the Chapel.
6. A more dignified entrance to our beautiful Athletic Field.
7. A fund for concerts.
8. A fund for college preachers.
9. A publication fund.

CHANGES IN FACULTY REGULATIONS

The College Laws provide that the President shall annually report to the Boards for their approval all regulations adopted by the Faculty since their last annual meeting. In accordance with this provision I add a list of such regulations.

1. That the Faculty approve the formation of a Dean's List of exceptionally high-standing students who will be given unusual privileges with respect to attendance at recitations and other college exercises.
2. That any student to be eligible for manager or assistant manager of any college organization must have class standing.
3. That a Senior needing less than four courses for graduation be allowed to take only the number needed with the consent of the Dean and the department in which he is majoring.

4. That the Treasurer be instructed in assigning rooms for next year to give priority to those students who now occupy rooms and wish to retain them for another year, then to incoming members of the freshman class to the number of one hundred and fifty, then to upperclassmen.

5. That henceforth the degree with honors in the major subject shall be awarded in three grades: With honors, with high honors, with highest honors.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS

It has been the policy of Bowdoin for a number of years to make some educational experiments every now and then, and this year we have done something novel in a course designed to help those Seniors who are going into teaching. At the suggestion of an alumnus who is interested in teaching we have designed and carried out a course in the second semester, open only to those students who intend to teach. The instruction has been given by school officials and teachers chiefly from the State of Maine, but with representatives from other states, who have given lectures and conferences. The idea of the course is to acquaint, in a definite and practical manner, the candidates for teaching with the difficulties that will confront them in their first few years. We also have felt in instituting the course that it is in a measure an answer to the charge of indifference that is often brought against our colleges by people interested in the public schools. It is certainly one of the functions of the college to train teachers for our schools, and we cannot be too careful either about the character or the training of men whom we recommend for that most important work. It is a pleasure to record that the boys who have taken this course have spoken of it with real enthusiasm, and we are grateful for the service rendered by many of our friends who have no connection with the College except that of friendly interest.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

There are two glaring defects in our present system of education in America. The first is lack of thoroughness in the foun-

dations; the second is a failure to develop individual initiative as the student goes from school through college. At Bowdoin we have attempted to remedy the first defect by making the work in the freshman year a review of high school work with the addition of training that will make a good foundation for the rest of the college course, and in a measure we have been successful; for a student who gets through his freshman year well is usually able to complete his work for the degree. It is necessary in the first two years of college to have much of the work required, if for no other reason than because the preparation in the schools is so varied and so often lacking in thoroughness.

There is a pretty general feeling not only at Bowdoin but at other colleges, that we are not doing enough for the student who wants to work on his own. During the last two years of the college course *self education under direction* should be the motto. Not a great many of our students are, as yet, fit for such liberty as that implies; but we can, I think, allow boys of unusual intellectual ability and ambition more freedom, particularly in senior year, to work for themselves. At present we can take but a few steps in advance as such work as I have indicated takes a great deal of time on the part of the teacher, and our Faculty is not large enough to do such supervision as would be necessary. We ought, however, to look forward to the time when in his senior year the good student, knowing pretty well what he wants, may have the opportunity to work in the laboratory or library very much more on his own lines than he is doing now, attending such lectures and courses as will help him in meeting the requirements of his general examination, but having more scholarly freedom than is at present possible.

THE INSTITUTE OF LITERATURE

In the spring of 1925 we propose to hold in connection with the centenary of the class which included Longfellow and Hawthorne, an Institute of Literature conducted on the lines of the successful experiment in History in 1923. The Boards will be

asked to make an appropriation to cover the expenses of this celebration and we hope to have for two weeks some distinguished poets, authors, and scholars who will give lectures and readings for the public, and conferences for the undergraduates only.

The purpose of the college is twofold, critical and creative. Neither at Bowdoin nor at any other American college have we paid enough attention to creative work. There are in many of our universities and colleges boys and girls eager to create, whether in the field of literature, or art, or music, but sometimes the college and university atmosphere is too repressive. It is our hope that the Institute of Literature will not only re-establish in the minds of undergraduates the importance of literary study, but will serve also as an incentive to more creative work.

At the meeting of the Boards held in February a special committee on the Longfellow and Hawthorne centenary was appointed consisting of the President, chairman, and President Cole, of Wheaton College from the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Edward Page Mitchell, former editor of the *New York Sun*, Mr. Augustus F. Moulton, of Portland, and Mr. Arthur G. Staples, editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, from the Board of Overseers. This committee will work in co-operation with the literary departments of the college Faculty.

SOCIETY OF BOWDOIN WOMEN

The Society of Bowdoin Women started a few years ago with the object then of helping in the endowment fund campaign, is being placed on a permanent basis; and since this society has so large potentiality of good for the College, the attention of the alumni is called to its existence; and I desire to urge them to support it. At present the main activities of this society are three-fold; in the first place, to enlist all those women who as mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, other relatives, or sweet-hearts of Bowdoin men, have particular interest in the College; secondly, to provide at Commencement time headquarters not

only for the wives of the alumni who may attend the reunions, but for the mothers and relatives of the members of the graduating class; and thirdly, to provide each year some tangible token of their interest in the College. This year they have given a prize of \$200 to be awarded to that student who has done the most for the literary interests of the College. Next year they propose to raise a fund to secure a lecture by a prominent literary woman in connection with the Longfellow-Hawthorne Centennial.

Although probably until we have another campaign for funds there may not be the incentive for keeping up the local organizations, there are nevertheless many things that such associations can do, as for example, to extend hospitality to the college organizations when visiting in their towns, or to promote the general feeling of social unity and interest among the women friends of the College. If one has the imagination to look ahead a bit, one can easily understand how much good will come to the College from this sane and splendid organization of its women friends. So far as we know the society as organized is unique among American colleges.

ATHLETICS

At the special meeting of the Boards held in February the following report from a special committee was accepted and is here published as indicating the situation so far as the responsibility for the conduct of athletics is concerned:

“An inquiry into the control of athletics at Bowdoin during the past thirty-five years shows that The Athletic Council of Bowdoin College as at present constituted has control over athletic sports insofar as that control can be delegated by the Faculty, students, and alumni. The governing Boards undoubtedly have paramount authority over athletics, but they have not seen fit to exercise it except in a few instances. In the absence of action by the Boards, The Athletic Council has power to regulate athletics.

"An investigation of methods and policies prevailing at other New England colleges and a conference with The Athletic Council indicate that no radical change in the plan of conducting athletics at Bowdoin is needed at present. Certain modifications in administrative methods suggested by the Committee have been put into effect. The Athletic Council is endeavoring to centralize and strengthen its management of the different sports, and the Committee believes that the present arrangement should be continued until the result of these changes is known.

"The tendency to commercialize athletic sports, particularly football, apparently encouraged at some educational institutions in recent years, has prompted some individuals to assert that the directing authorities of American colleges and universities must assume the direction of and responsibility for athletics. The Committee believes that the objectionable practices underlying this belief have not obtained at Bowdoin. Further developments may make it seem advisable for your Boards to undertake a more direct and active control over athletic sports through a committee, a graduate manager, or some other agency; but the Committee recommends that no action be taken at the present time."

It is thus clear that for the present the control of athletics is vested in the Athletic Council subject of course to the authority which the Governing Boards undoubtedly have over all phases of college life. The Athletic Council as at present constituted is working in the closest harmony and co-operation with the officers of the College. Several important forward steps have been taken this past year, such as the institution of the freshman rule barring freshmen from 'varsity athletics the first semester, the centralization of financial responsibility in the graduate manager's office, closer supervision of budgets and estimates for the various teams, and other methods devised to

secure better results in the conduct of the business of athletics.

I desire to call the attention of the alumni to the fact that the Athletic Council itself is asking more and more of the College. At present we not only maintain the athletic building and the athletic field; but we have built tennis courts; we pay the full salary of the track coach; and we are to appropriate quite a large sum for the conduct of freshman athletics. We believe that the physical development of the student is shown tangibly in our budget where the expenditures last year for the Physical Department amounted to \$16,848.19.

CONCLUSION

The year has been a very busy one, particularly so far as the governing Boards of the College are concerned. The meetings last Commencement and in February were filled with interest and importance. Furthermore, a great deal has been done by the Finance Committee to put the business of the College on a firmer basis. When the College was founded there was no idea that anything except an educational institution was being set in motion. The early friends of the College had no conception of the thought that they were also instituting a large business corporation whose budget in a little over a hundred years would exceed \$270,000 annually. While a college is by no means the same as a business organization, and it would be folly to apply the same business methods to it, it is yet true that it must conduct its affairs soundly and in accordance with the best business practice.

So far as the College itself is concerned, we have had rather an unusual number of difficult cases of discipline to deal with. Under the present conditions it is by no means easy to guide and control the younger generation which is used to so much freedom. We have not hesitated to deal severely with breaches of discipline. We feel that there must be at the helm of the College a firm but friendly hand, and that the Faculty is responsible for the general conduct and morale of the students. At the same time we are endeavoring to secure the co-operation

of the undergraduates in these as in all other matters, and no final decision in the case of discipline is reached until responsible undergraduates are consulted. The theory at Bowdoin is that responsibility for these matters rests with the Faculty, not with the students; but that the students must be allowed and encouraged to give their advice and must be made to understand that their suggestions and recommendations are always welcome and given great consideration. In a word, to quote from a telling phrase of a president of a sister institution: "What the undergraduates have to say to us is always interesting, sometimes important, but not necessarily conclusive." This may be a conservative attitude; but if so, it is that attitude of liberal conservatism for which this college for many years has stood.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS.

May 24, 1924.

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

Sir, one of your respected peers recently remarked that he could not—offhand, presumably—pass the entrance examinations of his own institution. There is no reason whatever to doubt his assertion. I do not believe that any college president, any college president, I repeat, sir, or even dean, could so pass them. In fact, if they could, it might be adequate grounds for suspecting them of official incapacity. With deferential reservations, I might hold the same belief and suspicion regarding any college professor over thirty-five, maybe under. But the public press made of that president's simple remark such a significant and heroic admission that for the first time I regretted not being a college president myself, with a reputation for heroism awaiting me just around the corner of veracity. As an obscure dean, I have made the same remark to my classes at least five times in the last five years without arousing any ripple of excitement. Perhaps my classes had no interest in the matter. Perhaps they did not believe me. Perhaps they had known it all along. Be that as it may, I never had the hardihood to trespass further on their indifference to my limitations.

Yet here a college president makes the same remark and is acclaimed a hero. The press furthermore decides that American colleges, after all, must have improved vastly during the last few decades. The very presidents could not get in nowadays—reporters apparently forgetting the “offhand” qualification—so naturally the colleges must maintain ever so much higher standards. One often hears alumni ruefully using the same evidence, applying it to themselves. Now we of the colleges have for so long a time been the target of every educational marksman that it is probably temerarious, as well as ungracious, to decline even a momentary modicum of praise. Yet, in all candor, we must confess that our demanding for entrance the

presentation of new and more variegated sets of facts—most of which we rather promptly forget; that being, however, no capital indictment of them or of us—is insufficient evidence of better colleges. Obviously, neither Plato, nor Cicero, nor Isidore of Seville, nor Newton, nor Adam Smith could get into an American college in these days without further study—which is not proof positive that the boys who do get in are their intellectual superiors. Facts are, of course, very good things to have about one; the world could ill spare them; they even may play a small part in the reasoning processes which some educationalists appear to suppose can best be developed without them. But this mere acquisition of mere sets of facts, however numerous or varied, is clearly not so indicative of men's quality as their ability and training in the use of those facts, in thinking, in arriving at solid conclusions.

Now it has always been easy to lead students to the water of facts, thinking, and solid conclusions; it has been easy enough, even, to induce most of them to take a few wary sips; but how to prevail upon them all to plant their forefeet joyously on the bank and imbibe long and lustily, each according to his own capacity—*hoc opus, hic labor*, to use a new expression. Perhaps it can't be done—not, at least, for many aeons still. It certainly can't be done, really done, by any kind or quantity of pedagogical method or machinery. It is the spirit that quickeneth—theirs and ours. But certain incentives and rewards, as well as certain pains and penalties, may do something to achieve better results from four years of exposure to college instruction. Partly as reward, partly as incentive, we have this year granted three privileges to men of high academic standing—the class of students for whom increasing concern is felt in this day of quantity production of college graduates: we have allowed them to attend classes at their own discretion (incidentally advising them to show some); we have allowed them, if Seniors, to take only as many courses as they needed to graduate, instead of the normally required four; we have allowed Seniors who passed their major examination with an honor grade to omit the final examination in their major courses.

I feel that these were sound concessions. Anything that makes for *greater liberty wisely used* is, to my mind, educationally desirable, at least during the Senior year. I would be glad to see the day come when we could safely leave all our Seniors simply to their major courses, their major examinations (made more severe), their love of learning, and their desire for scholastic honors. But that day is not yet. To throw all of them from our ancient dock of paternalism into the cold sea of even a supervised independence would be criminal carelessness, if not manslaughter. Meanwhile, as a partial immersion, I would be glad, as soon as the Faculty is able to assume the extra burden, to see Seniors who had maintained honor grades throughout three years relieved, if they and their major department so wished, of other than their major course requirements, and encouraged and directed in an attempt to do more independent work in their major field and to pass with distinction a more severe and searching major examination. Not many men would be eligible for this sort of treatment. Not all those who would be eligible would care to accept it. Those who did would be apt to enjoy it and profit by it. The class routine for the mature man of really exceptional ability who is grouped with many other men of a much lesser degree of ability, or disability, is a very uninteresting, uninspiring experience, and tends to produce an undesirable mediocrity of intellectual effort, of accomplishment, and, eventually, of brains. It is apt to be despite, rather than because of, such a system that American colleges attract and turn out as many both brilliant and industrious men as they do. But any progress—and there is so much progress to make—toward more attention to the individual student must perhaps wait until we have more money to put into instruction.

For two or three years these reports may have been depressing to any alumnus who took my statistics seriously and my accompanying explanations lightly. This year, however, my statistics and my opinion concur in recording a very marked scholastic improvement. Largely because of our higher standards for admission and an impressively industrious freshman class, partly because of an increasing respect for faculty rigour,

partly because of a somewhat greater interest in academic work, the figures in Tables V, VI, VII are agreeable. It will be noted, too, from Table I that though we opened the year with fewer men in college than the year before, we end the year with more men in college than the year before. Most of the gain—and this sort of gain is real gain—is due to the fact that we have not been obliged to drop nearly so many students for deficiency in scholarship. Moreover, the Student Council Cup (see Tables V, VI) was won with a better *February* average than for two years, and the Abraxas Cup (see Table VII) with a better *general* average than for four years. Table VIII showing that the very popular major departments, Economics and Government, do not fare so badly, after all, in the academic quality of the students they attract, should be rather inspiring to the instructors and students in those departments.

We have a still larger proportion than ever of students from outside the state, about 40% as against 12% in 1904-05. The Tables X, XI, XII showing the comparative standing of these men, and of Maine men, both in scholarship and in campus activities are worth consideration; it will be observed that the Maine men are slightly in the lead. Similar statistics (see Table XIII), showing the standing of sons of our graduates and sons of people in general, may also prove interesting, if not universally enheartening. With this cryptic comment the Dean will retreat to his crypt, behind a smoke-screen of figures.

I. ENROLLMENT

Number of

Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1923	495	(Dec. 1, 1922,—506)
Students enrolled Apr. 1, 1924	473	(Apr. 1, 1923,—453)
Students withdrawn and removed since Dec. 1, 1924	30	
Students who have completed work for degree	7	
Students readmitted and entered	15	
	Dec. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1924
Students in Senior Class	82	76
Students in Junior Class	97	94

Students in Sophomore Class	147	139
Students in Freshman Class	163	158
Special Students	6	6
	495	473

II. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS
FIRST SEMESTER 1923-1924

Maine	293
Massachusetts	130
New Hampshire	16
Connecticut	15
New York	10
Pennsylvania	7
Illinois	5
Rhode Island	3
China	2
District of Columbia	1
Georgia	1
Idaho	1
Indiana	1
Kansas	1
Louisiana	1
Michigan	1
Missouri	1
New Brunswick, Canada	1
New Jersey	1
Ohio	1
Utah	1
Vermont	1
Washington	1
	495

Percentage of students from Maine—59.19.
Percentage of students from outside Maine—40.81.
Percentage of students from outside Maine in 1904-1905—12.9.

III. MAINE RESIDENTS AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE

County	No.
Androscoggin	17
Aroostook	15
Cumberland	111
Franklin .I.....	9
Hancock	8
Kennebec	22
Knox	10
Lincoln	7
Oxford	22
Penobscot	17
Piscataquis	6
Sagadahoc	9
Somerset	10
Waldo	1
Washington	10
York	19
	293

IV. ENROLLMENT IN COURSES

1923-1924

Course	First Semester	Second Semester
Art 1, 2	26	23
Art 5, 6	17	14
Astronomy 1, 2	5	2
Bacteriology 1, 2	2	2
Botany		26
Chemistry 1, 2	86	79
Chemistry 3, 4	17	14
Chemistry 5, 6	7	8
Chemistry 7, 8	17	14
Chemistry 9, 10	5	4
Economics 1, 2	92	94
Economics 3, 4	18	16
Economics 9, 10	47	42

Economics 11, 12	61	64
English 1, 2	145	137
English 3, 4	45	134
English 5, 6	7	49
English 7, 8	6	6
English 9, 12	42	70
English 17, 18	55	50
English 19, 20	25	23
French 1, 2	11	20
French 3, 4	118	110
French 5, 6	55	54
French 13, 14	21	20
Geology 1	18	
German 1, 2	83	78
German 3, 4	40	40
German 7, 8	23	20
German 9, 10	5	8
Government 1, 2	125	113
Government 3, 4	41	41
Government 7, 8	32	25
Government 9, 10	46	40
Greek A, B	34	30
Greek 1, 2	6	10
Greek 5, 6	3	3
Greek 11, 12	7	27
History 3, 4	91	87
History 9, 10	40	40
History 13		8
History 16		14
Italian 1, 2	7	7
Latin A, B	13	13
Latin 1, 2	37	36
Latin 5, 6	9	10
Latin 9, 10	2	3
Literature 1, 2	48	44
Mathematics 1, 2	113	113
Mathematics 3, 4	18	19

Mathematics 5, 6	7	7
Mathematics 7, 8	3	3
Music 1	33	
Music 3	17	
Music 5	3	
Pedagogy		20
Philosophy 1, 2	78	54
Philosophy 5, 4	11	26
Physics 1, 2	58	52
Physics 5, 6	6	7
Physics 7, 8	5	5
Psychology 1, 2	67	70
Psychology 3, 4	18	17
Psychology 5, 6	6	5
Spanish 1, 2	54	48
Spanish 3, 4	3	3
Surveying 1, 2	2	9
Zoology 1, 2	34	29
Zoology 5, 6	15	13
Zoology 7, 8	2	2
Zoology 9, 10	37	6

**V. STUDENT COUNCIL CUP STANDING—(Formerly
Friars' Cup)—First Semester, 1923-1924**

1. Phi Delta Psi	11.2419
2. Chi Psi	9.9412
3. Non-Fraternity	9.7000
4. Sigma Nu	9.6556
5. Delta Upsilon	9.1046
6. Psi Upsilon	9.0909
7. Beta Theta Pi	9.0909
8. Theta Delta Chi	8.8250
9. Zeta Psi	8.7436
10. Alpha Delta Phi	8.2500
11. Kappa Sigma	8.1539
12. Delta Kappa Epsilon	7.7078

VI. FRIARS' (Now Student Council) CUP 1911-1924

Date	Average	High Average	General Average
Feb., 1911	Delta Upsilon	11.9683	10.0209
June, 1911	Delta Upsilon	15.3050	12.2834
Feb., 1912	Delta Upsilon	12.1700	10.0515
June, 1912	Delta Upsilon	15.7500	13.1750
Feb., 1913	Delta Upsilon	12.7750	10.4801
June, 1913	Delta Upsilon	15.9700	13.6332
Feb., 1914	Delta Upsilon	11.6150	9.7038
June, 1914	Delta Upsilon	13.6700	12.4385
Feb., 1915	Bowdoin Club	11.3513	9.9176
June, 1915	Bowdoin Club	14.1350	12.8082
Feb., 1916	Beta Chi (now Sigma Nu)	12.1360	10.3430
June, 1916	Alpha Delta Phi	14.9400	12.9990
Feb., 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (Now Chi Psi) ..	12.6890	10.6470
June, 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (Now Chi Psi) ..	15.9190	12.4940
Feb., 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (Now Chi Psi) ..	13.1000	11.1353
June, 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (Now Chi Psi) ..	17.0830	14.2610
Mar., 1918	Chi Psi	11.7000	10.1637
June, 1919	Not available		
Feb., 1920	Zeta Psi	10.1818	9.2534
June, 1920	Theta Delta Chi	12.6000	11.5920
Feb., 1921	Zeta Psi	13.6666	12.5949
June, 1921	Phi Delta Psi	13.6666	12.5949
Feb., 1922	Phi Delta Psi	10.3673	8.1516
June, 1922	Phi Delta Psi	11.2800	9.0321
Feb., 1923	Chi Psi	9.2179	7.9641
June, 1923	Delta Upsilon	12.1143	10.5400
Feb., 1924	Phi Delta Psi	11.2419	9.1254

This cup has been awarded 26 times, 9 times to Delta Upsilon, 4 times to Phi Theta Upsilon, which is now Chi Psi, 4 times to Phi Delta Psi, the local fraternity, twice to Zeta Psi, twice to the Bowdoin Club which no longer exists, twice to Chi Psi, and once each to Alpha Delta Phi, Theta Delta Chi, and Beta Chi which is now Sigma Nu. The non-fraternity group had the highest average for six semesters but since the cup is awarded to a fraternity or club, this fact does not appear above.

The general average is the average of the whole college at the time of each award.

The average of the general average, or the average of scholarship since 1911 is 11.0540.

The average of the winners' averages is 12.9466.

These averages are obtained on the basis of A equalling 5; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, —2.

The best record, 17.0830, was made by Phi Theta Upsilon in June 1918.

VII. THE ABRAXAS CUP

The Abraxas Cup, awarded annually to the preparatory school, sending three or more men to Bowdoin, whose graduates attain the highest scholarship during the first semester of their freshman year, was won by Brunswick High School.

School	Number of Men	Total Grades	Average Grade
Brunswick High School	5.5	67.5	12.2727
Deering High School	3	36.5	12.1666
Phillips Andover	3.166	37.3	11.7894
Edward Little High School	3	30.5	10.1666
Portland High School	7.9	70.3	8.8662

ABRAXAS CUP 1915-1924

Date	Winner	Winning Average	Average of all Schools Competing
Feb., 1915	Exeter Academy	15.1250	10.0740
Feb., 1916	Portland H. S.	11.9000	9.1180
Feb., 1917	Dexter H. S.	12.8333	9.6207
Feb., 1918	Skowhegan H. S.	15.8333	10.6560
Feb., 1919	Edward Little H. S.	11.3333	10.0694
Feb., 1920	Jordan H. S.	11.3333	8.6548
Feb., 1921	Brunswick H. S.	15.1250	8.7295
Feb., 1922	Portland H. S.	13.6600	8.4650
Feb., 1923	Deering H. S.	12.6000	6.6676
Feb., 1924	Brunswick H. S.	12.2727	9.0245

General average—9.1079.

Winning average—13.2016.

The averages are obtained on the basis of, A equalling 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, —2.

VIII. MAJORS, 1913-23, SHOWING GENERAL ACADEMIC STANDING OF MEN MAJORING IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

COURSE	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses
Biology	1	76.6	4	78.9	1	81.6	8	83.7	8	80.4	5	84.2
Chemistry	10	81.6	11	80.5	8	83.7	11	82.0	8	81.8	6	77.8
Economics	11	80.0	8	80.0	15	80.7	11	78.1	13	78.6	5	78.1
English	59	79.6	23	78.6	14	81.3	17	81.2	6	83.1	3	82.2
French	17	77.8	2	76.5	3	79.1	1	81.5	4	79.8	2	73.6
German	14	78.8	19	80.3	24	82.8	23	82.9	12	82.6	6	83.6
Government and History	17	78.8	6	79.6	16	79.4	21	80.9	12	82.5	0	00.0
Greek	1	91.3	0	00.0	2	81.8	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0
Latin	5	82.9	2	82.8	5	84.8	1	91.1	5	87.6	5	82.4
Mathematics	1	92.1	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	2	88.3	5	85.1
Philosophy and Psychology	3	82.3	0	00.0	2	80.3	1	85.3	1	81.9	2	85.2
Physics	0	00.0	1	87.5	3	79.8	4	83.0	7	81.6	1	85.8

VIII. (Continued)

COURSE	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		Total Average
	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	No. of Men Majoring in Department	Average Grade in all Courses	
Biology	9	77.7	13	80.2	9	81.4	9	76.4	6	79.3	80.0
Chemistry	9	81.3	18	80.6	11	83.2	8	81.8	3	79.7	81.3
Economics	15	80.6	21	78.3	26	80.6	29	79.3	32	78.8	79.4
English	7	82.2	6	84.6	9	86.2	2	85.6	4	80.3	82.2
French	2	79.2	5	80.1	4	84.4	9	76.0	6	85.6	79.4
German	11	82.1	4	77.9	1	89.3	6	77.7	2	77.0	81.3
Government and History	4	84.5	15	78.7	10	81.9	9	83.0	7	76.5	80.6
Greek	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	86.5
Latin	1	87.2	6	84.4	3	84.9	2	84.9	3	83.4	85.1
Mathematics	1	88.7	4	83.7	2	83.4	3	86.6	3	84.6	86.6
Philosophy and Psychology	0	00.0	2	78.0	2	87.2	1	83.4	2	75.5	82.1
Physics	3	86.9	1	80.9	2	81.6	1	92.2	1	84.5	84.4

IX. MINORS

Department	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Art							1	2	4
Biology	7	7	5	3	11	12	7	6	1
Chemistry	12	15	4	9	15	21	31	20	15
Economics	32	23	26	25	33	22	25	23	23
English	27	20	9	18	36	28	27	20	23
French	10	4	12	7	13	5	11	16	15
German	32	37	43	30	42	13	13	18	20
Greek	3	5	2	4	3	2	1	1	1
History and Government	17	21	32	25	28	36	43	41	48
Italian							2	1	1
Latin	6	12	7	6	9	6	3	2	3
Mathematics	3	13	6	5	9	10	15	4	3
Music			1	1	4	4	4	2	4
Philosophy and Psychology	2	8	10	5	4	7	4	7	11
Physics	7	3	7	6	8	4		1	5
Spanish					2	11	17	12	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	158	163	164	144	217	181	204	176	183

X. SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGE OF MAINE MEN AND
NON-MAINE MEN 1913-1923

Class	% Maine Men	Scholarship Average	% Non-Maine Men	Scholarship Average
1913	76.9	80.3	23.1	79.1
1914	75.0	78.7	25.0	80.3
1915	73.2	81.2	26.8	79.6
1916	73.5	81.5	26.5	82.9
1917	65.0	83.7	35.0	82.2
1918	77.5	82.6	22.5	78.6
1919	68.9	81.9	31.1	80.6
1920	76.1	80.7	23.9	79.4
1921	73.1	82.7	26.9	82.7
1922	78.9	80.3	21.1	76.6
1923	66.1	79.7	33.9	79.5

General average for Maine men 81.2, for Non-Maine men 80.1

XI. CAMPUS ACTIVITIES OF MAINE AND NON-MAINE MEN 1913-1923

Class	% Maine Men	Activity Average	% Non-Maine Men	Activity Average
1913	76.9	7.38	23.1	6.03
1914	75.0	8.29	25.0	6.47
1915	73.2	7.79	26.8	6.32
1916	73.5	7.06	26.5	5.79
1917	65.0	7.90	35.0	6.53
1918	77.5	6.05	22.5	9.15
1919	68.9	8.59	31.1	4.53
1920	76.1	4.90	23.9	7.40
1921	73.1	5.82	26.9	8.94
1922	78.9	7.01	21.1	8.31
1923	66.1	8.45	33.9	8.34

General average for Maine men 7.20, for Non-Maine men 7.07

In figuring the "Activity Average" we used the following scale of points as a basis. Disputable as all such values are bound to be, this scale has at least the approval of the group of undergraduates who proposed it.

Captains of the major sports	6
Managers and varsity members of major sports	4
Editors in Chief, Managers, of publications	3
Honorary societies	2
Class officers, Masque and Gown, Councils	2
Musical Clubs	2
Hockey, fencing, tennis, varsity debating	3
Prize speaking, class and Bradbury debating	1½
Members publication boards	1½
All committees, class teams and squad members	1
Clubs	½

XII. LETTER MEN AMONG MAINE AND NON-MAINE MEN 1913-1923

		% Maine	No. Maine	% Non-Maine	No.
		Men	Men	Men	Non-Maine Men
1913	.....	76.9	14	23.1	2
1914	.....	75.0	15	25.0	1
1915	.....	73.2	14	26.8	4
1916	.....	73.5	22	26.5	5
1917	.....	65.0	13	35.0	11
1918	.....	77.5	5	22.5	2
1919	.....	68.9	13	31.1	2
1920	.....	76.1	19	23.9	4
1921	.....	73.1	12	26.9	8
1922	.....	78.9	13	21.1	6
1923	.....	66.1	17	33.9	12

XIII. ACTIVITY AND SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGE OF SONS OF ALUMNI 1920-1925

Class	% Sons	Scholarship Average	Activity Average	% Other Men in Class	Scholarship Average	Activity Average
1920	 3.7	77.0	2.25	96.3	80.2	5.60
1921	 3.6	78.7	10.00	96.4	82.7	7.00
1922	 9.6	77.7	6.44	90.4	79.2	7.40
1923	 6.7	78.5	3.44	93.3	79.6	8.41
1924	 4.4	82.5	7.50	95.6	77.3	5.82
1925	 9.3	80.1	7.50	90.7	76.3	5.13

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL NIXON, *Dean.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

In accordance with the laws of the College I present herewith my 9th annual report on the condition and progress of the College Library for the year ending 31 March, 1924, the same being the 24th-25th year of my connection with the Library.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes in the Library, including over 5,000 volumes of medical works, is estimated to be 130,900. The accessions for the past twelve months were 2,232 volumes; of which number 1,680 were purchased,—1,287 at an average cost of \$2.35, and 393 by subscription to periodicals that were bound; and, 552 came by gift,—171 from the State and National governments by provision of law, and 381 from various persons and institutions. As heretofore, the Appendix to this report gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the various classes in which it is arranged.

ADDITIONS

Again the amount expended for books has exceeded that of the previous year by a substantial sum. This statement could have been made at the close of each of the past five years, but only now can it truly be said that progress is being made as the earlier increases in expenditures were offset by increases in prices. During the past year the number of volumes purchased, was 50% greater than the number purchased the previous year. The momentum gained may be retained by the addition of \$1,000.00 to the annual appropriation, and this increase is respectfully requested.

Among the larger additions of the year may be mentioned: *Das Kloster*, in 12 volumes; *Neudrucke deutscher Literaturwerke des 16. u. 17. Jahrhunderts*, in 245 numbers, bound in 23 volumes; *Storia letteraria d'Italia*, in 12 volumes; Pascal's works, in 14 volumes; Lepsius' *Die grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette*, in 13 volumes; Porter's *Romanesque Sculpture of the Pilgrimage Roads*, in 10 volumes; Jefferson Davis' *Letters, Papers, and Speeches*, in 10 volumes; and twenty-seven volumes of Spanish classics.

Following our plan of securing, or continuing some important work each year, we have completed our set of the *Auk* by the purchase of 39 volumes; and we have added to our set of the *Berichte der deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, 99 volumes, covering the years 1889-1920. In each of these cases, current subscriptions have been entered so that the sets may be kept up to date.

Our sets of *Administration*, and of *New Europe* have also been completed.

Checks have been received from James E. Rhodes, 2nd., of the Class of 1897, Philip H. Kimball, of the Class of 1911, and Charles A. Coffin, LL.D., (Hon.), 1922.

CIRCULATION

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside the library building during the past year was 6,807. This is about nine hundred more than for the previous year. The largest number of loans for outside use in a single month was 815, in December; the smallest, 89, in July. The use of the library for reference purposes has continued to be very satisfactory.

CATALOGUE

There have been inserted in the catalogue this year 5,246 standard size cards. Of these, 4,002 were for new accessions; and 1,244 replaced old cards. Of the cards for new accessions 2,736 were printed cards bought of the Library of Congress,

and 1,266 were typewritten. Of the 1,244 cards which replaced old cards 1,046 were printed cards bought of the Library of Congress, and 198 were typewritten.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

At the suggestion of members of the Examining Committee, who were impressed with the crowded condition of the stacks, blue-prints have been prepared and estimates secured from the Art Metal Construction Co., for the erection of steel stacks in the large room in the basement, immediately below the periodical room. The installation of this new equipment would provide shelving for about 11,000 volumes of periodicals and not only materially increase the efficiency of the periodical collections of the Library, but also relieve the congested condition of the stacks and postpone for a few years the erection of cases on the fifth and sixth floors,—a piece of construction, however, that must be kept in mind and faced within a few years if the Library is to continue to grow in usefulness to the College. The plans of the Art Metal Construction Co., call for an expenditure of \$3,200.00. Other expenses such as installing lights and heating pipes, and cutting through the floor for the stairs, will increase the total to about \$4,000.00. The work should be done this summer. As no considerable repairs are necessary this year, the annual income of the Hubbard Fund, plus the accumulated income of the same fund, will nearly provide the needed amount,—assuming that all other expenses of the Library will be the same as during the past year and that the income from funds and appropriations will be the same. If the special library appropriation is increased by \$1,000.00, as requested, a working margin will be provided, but it is hoped this may be for the purchase of books. If a second amount of \$1,000.00 can be added a margin of safety will be provided and the progress of the Library assured.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following table presents a classified statement of the sources of the income and the nature of the expenditures of the library, arranged substantially along the lines recommended by the American Library Association.

RECEIPTS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Appropriations, salaries ..	\$4,300 00	\$4,675 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Books, etc.	2,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,500 00
Reading room	500 00	500 00	500 00	
Endowment funds, consol.	1,981 63	1,865 21	1,953 21	1,956 59
Appleton fund	458 94	360 96	680 00	685 95
Class of 1875 fund	49 98	67 50	101 25	80 00
Drummond fund	135 00	105 00	211 80	211 80
Hubbard fund	2,508 57	3,567 36	4,703 13	4,691 26
Thomas Hubbard fund .		100 00	99 03	135 40
Lynde fund	46 42	103 76	70 00	70 00
W. A. Packard fund ...	220 00	220 00	220 00	120 00
Gifts, etc.	200 00	260 00	163 33	75 00
	\$12,400 54	\$14,824 79	\$16,701 75	\$16,526 00

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$2,093 45	\$2,314 76	\$2,619 47	\$3,358 14
Periodicals	940 30	1,076 27	991 49	1,139 88
Binding	915 59	599 66	499 33	854 29
Express and postage	131 83	80 41	98 89	121 51
Increase of Library ..	[3,071 17]	[4,071 10]	[4,209 18]	[5,473 82]
Library supplies	380 25	220 48	301 67	361 44
Salaries, library service ..	6,190 71	6,618 21	6,890 50	7,432 15
janitor service ..	1,042 00	910 75	945 98	872 70
Furniture	354 40	115 00	10 75	414 20
Repairs	263 32	2,284 85	1,569 31	2,541 79
Supplies for building	55 44	95 10	32 35	24 01
Telephone	33 25	37 05	38 87	35 05
	\$12,400 54	\$14,352 54	\$13,998 61	\$17,155 16

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

I add a table of the Endowment Funds of the library in order that the preceding table may be more intelligible and that the various funds and their donors may be recorded.

Name of Fund	Established by	1923	1924
John Appleton	Fred'k H. Appleton	\$10,135 00	\$10,120 00
Class of 1875	Class of 1875	1,500 00	1,513 22
Samuel H. Ayer	Athenæan Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
Bond	Elias Bond	7,082 00	7,082 00
Bowdoin	George S. Bowdoin	1,020 00	1,020 00
Philip H. Brown	John C. Brown	2,000 00	2,000 00
Class of 1877	Class of 1877	1,013 34	1,013 34
Class of 1882	Class of 1882	2,300 54	2,300 54
Class of 1890	Class of 1890	1,000 00	1,000 00
Class of 1901	Class of 1901	713 34	713 34
Cutler	John L. Cutler	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fiske	John Orr Fiske	1,000 00	1,000 00
General Fund	Several persons	1,364 28	1,364 28
Hakluyt	Robert Waterston	1,100 00	1,100 00
Alpheus S. Packard	Sale of publications	500 00	500 00
Patten	John Patten	500 00	500 00
Sherman	Mrs. John C. Dodge	1,176 81	1,176 81
Sibley	Jonathan L. Sibley	6,958 37	6,958 37
Walker	Joseph Walker	5,248 00	5,248 00
Wood	Robert W. Wood	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Consolidated	\$35,976 68	\$35,976 68
James Drummond	Mrs. Drummond and daughter	3,045 00	3,045 00
Hubbard	Thomas H. Hubbard	77,469 53	76,006 32
Thomas Hubbard	His sisters and brother	2,487 96	2,487 96
Frank J. Lynde	George S. Lynde	1,351 74	1,378 00
W. A. Packard	William A. Packard	5,000 00	5,000 00
		\$136,965 91	\$135,527 18

ADMINISTRATION

There has been no change in the staff during the year.

During the summer of 1923, extensive repairs were made on

the roof, under the supervision of Mr. Barrows, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings. The unusual amount of ice that formed during the severe winter of 1922-23 tore open three of the main valleys, and it seemed best to replace them with wider valleys and extending copper flashings. In the light of experience and to take advantage of stagings already constructed it also seemed best to replace several other valleys before being forced to do so. It is believed that much trouble has been averted by doing this work before the next severe winter forced it upon us with a probable flooding of a part of the building. The total expense on the roof was less than \$2,500.00, which is not more than should be expected annually for repairs on a building of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER, *Librarian.*

Hubbard Hall, 30 April, 1924.

APPENDIX

The Library, as Classified, showing Accessions for the Period
From April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924.

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography	010	16	4	20	1,232
Library economy	020	5	5	10	671
General encyclopædias	030	1		1	876
General collected essays	040		1	1	44
General periodicals	050	96	2	98	6,954
General societies	060		1	1	200
Newspapers	070	29		29	1,299
Special libraries	080				368
Book rarities	090		1	1	68
Philosophy	100	10		10	312
Metaphysics	110	3		3	48
Special metaphysical topics	120	1		1	51
Mind and body	130	9		9	336
Philosophical systems	140	1		1	32
Psychology	150	13		13	464
Logic	160				90
Ethics	170	8	1	9	852
Ancient philosophers	180	2		2	80
Modern philosophers	190	4		4	623
Religion	200	12	1	13	1,826
Natural theology	210				314
Bible	220	5		5	1,847
Doctrinal theology	230	4	3	7	978
Practical and devotional	240				424
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial ...	250				872
Church, institutions, work	260	8		8	908
Religious history	270	6		6	879
Christian churches, sects	280	1	2	3	1,170

Non-Christian religions	290	2	I	3	331
Sociology	300	20	I	21	994
Statistics	310	4	10	14	769
Political science	320	53	29	82	3,728
Political economy	330	58	41	99	3,740
Law	340	36	25	61	3,054
Administration	350	17	17	34	2,706
Assosciations, institutions	360	5	16	21	1,031
Education	370	35	29	64	3,829
Commerce, communication	380	12	39	51	1,725
Customs, costumes, folk lore	390	3		3	223
Philology	400	26		26	479
Comparative	410				90
English	420	6	I	7	402
German	430	6	I	7	369
French	440	2		2	228
Italian	450				45
Spanish	460	I		I	55
Latin	470	3		3	331
Greek	480	2		2	274
Minor languages	490	I		I	164
Natural science	500	24	10	34	2,509
Mathematics	510	9	16	25	1,186
Astronomy	520	10	10	20	1,240
Physics	530	17	I	18	673
Chemistry	540	105	8	113	1,211
Geology	550	4	6	10	1,409
Paleontology	560				70
Biology	570	9	6	15	712
Botany	580	3	4	7	706
Zoölogy	590	18		18	1,580
Useful arts	600	6	3	9	756
Medicine	610	17	7	24	5,299
Engineering	620	2	8	10	781
Agriculture	630	10	15	25	1,104
Domestic economy	640				42
Communication, commerce	650	27	I	28	297

Report of Librarian

45

Chemical technology	660	1	2	3	200
Manufactures	670	2		2	123
Mechanic trades	680				12
Building	690				25
Fine arts	700	15	1	16	569
Landscape gardening	710				125
Architecture	720	1		1	273
Sculpture	730	10		10	161
Drawing, design, decoration	740				67
Painting	750	2	1	3	359
Engraving	760				87
Photography	770				74
Music	780	24	2	26	502
Amusements	790	3		3	423
Literature	800	23		23	1,249
American	810	60	30	90	5,142
English	820	119	36	155	5,752
German	830	64	3	67	2,758
French	840	48	9	57	3,275
Italian	850	20	2	22	1,017
Spanish	860	32		32	302
Latin	870	9	3	12	1,931
Greek	880	23	1	24	1,578
Minor languages	890	8		8	320
History	900	29	3	32	1,258
Geography and description	910	46	7	53	5,519
Biography	920	63	17	80	2,419
Ancient history	930	11		11	686
Modern history, Europe	940	198	26	224	4,702
Asia	950	9	1	10	215
Africa	960	1		1	104
North America	970	41	13	54	2,825
South America	980	1		1	88
Oceanic and polar regions	990	1		1	93
Alumni collection		5	2	7	1,356
Maine collection		21	50	71	4,360
U. S. Documents			20	20	5,785

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The Director of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1924.

ACQUISITIONS

The following acquisitions have been received:

A Spanish silver coin; half-cents of 1804, 1806, 1808, 1828; from Dr. Howard Clifton Jewett, of Haverhill, Mass.; May 12, 1923.

A watercolor landscape, by E. Roesler Franz, and a bronze bas-relief of Antinoüs, by B. Boschetti (from the Florence Mitchell Call collection); from Dr. Norman Call '69; received June 8, 1923.

A silver tankard, made by Thomas Trott (1701?-1777?) of Boston; given by Hon. Henry Brewer Quinby '69, in memory of his son, Henry Cole Quinby, Bowdoin A.M.,—a great-grandson of Moses Quinby of the first class—1806—to be graduated from Bowdoin; received June 19, 1923.

Three additional etchings for the Coffin Collection; *Chemin des Roches*, Rousseau; *Rue des Toiles*, Bourges, Meryon; *Desert Freight*, Algiers, by Kerr Eby; from Mr. C. A. Coffin, of New York, Aug. 4, 1923.

A Fourth etching, *Path through the Wood*, Van's Grave-sande; given by an anonymous donor through Mr. Coffin; Nov., 1923.

Ninety catalogues of the Coffin Collection, forty of which were specially bound as gifts for members of the Faculty; these were carefully compiled by Mr. Coffin himself.

A Venetian pitcher and base—the gift of Mary Young Mann in memory of her parents, Hon. Stephen Jewett Young '59 and

Mrs. Young; received from Mr. Roland W. Mann '92, Sept. 13, 1923.

Two oil portraits, by Cloudman, of Mr. William Blake, the father, and Mr. Samuel H. Blake, the uncle of Mr. Edward S. Blake, of Bangor; two oil portraits, probably by Jeremiah Pearson Hardy, of the mother and sister (Mary) of Mr. E. S. Blake; a marble bust, executed in Rome by some sculptor unknown, of Mr. William Blake; bequeathed by Mr. E. S. Blake; received from Mr. F. W. Adams, executor of the Blake estate, Oct. 16, 1923.

Sixty-six miscellaneous specimens of classical art, including coins (List No. 1 below) and six classical coins (List No. 2 below) given respectively in Sept. and Dec., 1923, by Mr. Edward P. Warren, as additions to the Warren Collection of Classical art.

List I

Remarks on antiquities lent to Bowdoin College by E. P. Warren

By PROF. J. D. BEAZLEY

1. G.P. 310.10. *A marble statuette of a woman* in rapid movement. Height .44 c.m. She wears a Doric peplos, overgirt. The head (which was made in a separate piece) and the arms are missing. Probably a Graeco-Roman copy of a fourth century original.

2. B.B. 267a.3. *A marble torso, probably of a satyr*, although there is no tail. Perhaps a Hellenistic original. The glossy surface comes from the use of acid in cleaning the marble.

3. G.P. 339.7. *A marble fragment with floral decoration*, part of a large Graeco-Roman vase of about the first century, B. C.

4. B.B. 270.1. *A marble head of a boy*. Augustan period. Over his left temple the hair has been (in antiquity) reworked, to conceal a damage.

5. B.B. 253.6. *A primitive terracotta female figure* with decoration in black and red paint. Part of the quiff missing.

Height 15 c.m. Probably Boeotian of about the seventh century B. C.

6. B.B. 256.5. *A terracotta cock in relief*, cut round, with two holes for suspension or attachment. Height 085 c.m. Traces of red paint. From Daphni in Attica. Greek work, not late.

7. *The upper part of an owl in terracotta.* Height 035 c.m. The head and body are covered with raised dots. Greek, about the fifth century B. C.

8. B.B. 267.1. Terracotta. *A comic figure*, gesticulating wildly, seated *on a braying mule*. Height 09 c.m. Traces of pink on the body of the figure; the greenish marks have been left by some bronze object which was near it. Compare Winter, Typen, 1.223,4, from Tanagra, in the British Museum.

9. B.B. 267.3. A terracotta figure of a *child kneeling* on a rectangular base. Height 10 c.m. From Samsun. On one side of the base is a figure of a bird (?) in relief: the child is no doubt playing with the bird. On another side, the letter A. The figure is meant to be looked at so that the angle of the base to the right of the bird is nearest the spectator. The hands are broken. Hellenistic.

10. B.B. 255.7. *A terracotta figure of Eros*, 068 c.m. high, from Eretria. The body flesh-colour, the wings blue, the garment pink, the support slate-grey. Hellenistic.

11. B.B. 255.4. A terracotta figure of a *boy wearing a coat*. Height 075 c.m. Greek, fourth or third century B. C.

12. B.B. 266.7. *A terracotta figure of a girl*, 17½ c.m. high, wearing chiton and himation, and carrying a fan. Red hair. Traces of blue on the chiton and of rose on the himation. Greek, fourth-third century B. C.

13. B.B. 270.2. *A terracotta jointed doll*. Hellenistic period. Bought at Sotheby's, May 24, 1921. No. 211.

14. B.B. 252.2. *A vase in the form of a female head* wearing a large stephanê, which is decorated with meander and cross in squares. The vase was an oinochoê, but the spout is lost. From the Hope collection, sale catalogue 49, 2. Height 123. Attic, about 500-480 B. C.

15. B.B. 257.2. *A red-figured askos*. '062 high and '082 long.

On one side, Eros flying to left with a flower in one hand and a tendril in the other; on the other side, Eros flying to right with his arms extended as if to meet and greet the other Eros. Inscriptions in white; on one side, HOPAIS, on the other, KALOS. Attic work of about 480 B.C., by the painter Makron; to be added to the list of his works given by Beazley, "Vases In America," pp 102-106. The only askos painted by him, and one of the finest vases of the shape. Bought from a Greek.

16. B.B. 266.4. *A white lecythos*, '312 high. A woman and a man at a funerary stele. The woman carries a tray containing sashes and garlands, the man holds a stick. The stele is bound with sashes. The outlines of the figures are in lustrous varnish, the patterns on the shoulder of the vase and above the picture in dull black, with red details in the palmettes; the sashes are red, the man's himation dull dark red. Bought at Sotheby's, sale catalogue Dec. 7th, 1920. Attic work of about 450 B.C.; school of the Achilles painter. (Beazley, "Vases In America" pp 163-165.)

17. B.B. 261.4. *A low pyxis* with red-figured decoration; height '05, diameter '131. Shape Furtwängler, Vasen in Antiquarium, pl. 6, No. 231. The side is decorated with a laurel patten, the lid with figures of a lion, a bull, a boar and a panther. Attic work of the fourth century B. C.

18. B.B. 259.6. *A red-figured cup (cylix)*: diameter without the handles '25. Inside, within a border of maeander and chequer squares, two *young bald satyrs at a fountain*: the right-hand satyr is filling a hydria at the spout, which is in the form of a lion's head; the other has his left hand on an amphora. The exterior is lozengy, save for the palmettes at the handles. South Etruscan work of the fourth century B. C. Bought in Paris.

19. B.B. 255.2 *A perfume pot* with the body in the form of an *almond*, and the neck and mouth like those of a pointed amphora; height '13. One handle. Mouth and neck are black. The rest of the vase reserved and decorated with impressed patterns,—palmettes, circles, and rifling. Greek, fourth century, B. C.

20. B.B. 248.7. *A small rhyton with the lower part in the form of a ram's head; '12 high. On the upper part, a pattern of ivy leaves in white, with yellow touches. Bought at Sotheby's, June 1918. Graeco-Italian, fourth century B. C.*

21. *A fragment of a red-figured vase, perhaps a hydria, with parts of a seated and of a standing woman. Attic, third quarter of the fifth century B. C.*

22. *A fragment of a red-figured cup; part of the design on the interior is preserved; within a reserved line the upper part of the figure of a young athlete, wearing a tight-fitting cap; two letters of the inscription remain, apparently K O, possibly part of a love-inscription, for example (LU)KO(S KALOS). The style resembles that of the painter Onesimos; about 480 B. C. From Italy.*

23. T.L. 6.6. R. 1870. *A fragment of an Arretine mould, with a sleeping figure in relief, part of a banquet scene; for the type compare Chse, Loeb collection of Arretine Pottery, Pl. 4, and Catalogue of Arretine Pottery in Boston, Pl. 12. Signed by the master of the pottery, Tigranius (TIGRANI). Augustan period.*

24. B.B. 269.2. *A silver tetradrachm of Mithradates VI of Pontus. Obverse, a head of the king. Reverse, within a wreath, a deer flanked by a crescent and star, the letters ΓΚΣ and two monograms; above ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Δ—. From the Heseltine collection, Christie's, 19 April, 1921, No. 149.*

25. B.B. 269.3. *A silver didrachm, Romano-Campanian. Obverse, a head of Mars wearing a Corinthian helmet decorated with a figure of a griffin. Reverse, a horse's head bridled, and the inscription ROMA. From the Heseltine collection No. 151.*

26. B.B. 268.7. *An Aureus of Augustus. Obverse, a head of Augustus, with the inscription AVGVSTVS DIVI.F. Reverse, a bull butting, with the inscription IMP.X. From the Heseltine collection, No. 136.*

27. B.B. 269.1. *An aureus of Hadrian. Obverse, a head of Hadrian; inscription HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP. Reverse, Victory with chaplet and palm-branch; inscription VIC-*

TORIA. AVG. From the Heseltine collection, No. 137.

28. G.P. 358.b. A diadem consisting of a *strip of electrum* decorated with stars and asterisks in relief, with applied studs; height '033, length '21. A somewhat similar piece is in the British Museum, from Camiros in Rhodes, is dated by F. H. Marshall in the eighth century B. C. (B.M. Catalogue of Jewellery, Pl. 13, No. 1157).

29. B.B. 268.6. *A gold rope bracelet*, decorated with pellets. From the Heseltine collection, No. 14.

30. B.B. 256.1. *A silver ring with an oval bezel*. The bezel is engraved with a figure of a *horse running*, with a crescent above him. From Grotto Santo Stefano. Fourth or third century B. C.

31. B.B. 256.2. *A silver ring*; the bezel, which is nearly circular is engraved with a figure of a *Maltese dog holding a wreath* in his mouth, with a crescent above him. From the same place as the last, and of the same date.

32. B.B. 263.7. *A gold ring* containing a *sardonyx cameo* with the head of a *bearded satyr* in white on dark brown. On each side of the hoop, near the bezel, a youthful bust in relief. Graeco-Roman, second century A. D. (?).

33. B.B. 264.3. An *octagonal conoid of amethystine chalcidony*, engraved with a figure of a *leonine griffin* with his off forepaw raised. Bought in Smyrna. Graeco-Persian work of the fifth century B. C.

34a. B.B. 270.3. *A gold ear-ring* consisting of a rope-like wire terminating in a lion's head, with filagree spirals between head and ring. Greek of about the third century B. C. Bought at Sotheby's May 23, 1921, No. 251 (1).

34b. *Another*, terminating in the head of a leonine griffin with eyes of blue paste. From the same sale, No. 251 (2).

35. G.P. 326.6. *A fragment of a glass vase with white figures* in relief on a dark blue ground; the technique of the Portland Vase. A centaur struggling with a lapith. Graeco-Roman work. Bought in Rome.

36. B.B. 257.6. *A group of two figures in dark green*

(*clay?*); a seated figure holding the arms of a figure standing in front of him.

37. B.B. 261.5. *Bronze figure of cat-headed goddess—Bubastis.* Egyptian of 22nd Dynasty. Bought in Paris.

38. A *bronze weight* consisting of a rectangular slab, .067 by .071. The upper surface bears a *bull's head*, frontal, in relief, and the inscription ΔΑΜΟΣΙΑ ΑΓΟΡΑ ΝΟΜΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΞΕΝΟΥ public property; Menexenos being clerk of the market). The letters are end-dotted.

39. B.B. 290.2. Terracotta figure of Pan, with the infant Dionysus clasped in his arms. Bought in Greece. Greek work of the Hellenistic Period.

40. B.B. 282.5. Terracotta figure of a standing goddess with flat body holding a fruit; one arm lost. Greek work of about 500 B. C.

41. B.B. 282.3. Terracotta female figure of primitive type. Red details; Greek; of about the 7th century, B. C.

42. B.B. 282.4. Ditto the last but smaller.

43. B.B. 267.2. Terracotta head of a boy wearing a woolen fillet. Hellenistic work.

44. B.B. 289.7. Clay relief cut out representing a sphinx with frontal head. Polos on the head. Old fashioned layer hair. Traces of red on body and wings, polos and lips. Part of legs missing. Greek work of mid 5th century, B. C.

45. B.B. 290.6. Fragment of a clay relief cut out; of Melian type; the upper half a winged woman, holding a hare and a dish of fruit. Greek work of about 470-460 B. C.

46. B.B. 281.7. Lid r. f. crater and cover. On the body a boy's face and a horse's head. On the cover a female face. Both faces are in side view. The knob on the lid is inserted in the middle of the face.

47. 290.7. A white lekythos in the middle of a grave stele terminating in acanthus. To the right, a youth with a chiton chlamys and boots mounting the steps of the stele. In his left hand a spear; his right hand raised with a gesture of adoration. To the left a woman moving toward the stele with a perfume vase and a wreath. Matt paint purplish, black details, ver-

million details. Attic work of the third quarter of the 5th century, B. C.

48. B.B. 281.3. Youth reclining, right hand resting on right knee.

49. B.B. 278.4. A bronze griffin's head, hollow cast from a cauldron. A complete cauldron, decorated with such heads is figured in *Olympia* 4, Page 115. Missing, parts of the ears and the pompon on the forehead. Greek work of about 600 B. C.

50. B.B. 259.1. A bronze figure of a youth naked above the waist, with a garment from waist to ankles. He originally carried a burden on a pole from his shoulder. Greek work of the second half of the fifth century, B. C.

51. B.B. 286.2. Cerberus squatting.

52. G.P. 106.216. A small bronze bull inscribed Sacred to the Kabeiros. No doubt, one of a pair harnessed to a cart or plow, whence the plural in the inscription. Greek work of the 5th century, B. C.

53. G.P. 355.1. Bronze vase decorated with bands of concentric circles in relief. Underneath the foot plastic circles. Roman Period (?).

54. A bronze support, part of a piece of furniture in the form of a herm of Silenus. Roman Period.

55. B.B. 286.1. Faun; right foot forward; left arm missing.

56. B.B. 288.1. A gold bracelet of bent double looped links and pear shaped sards, with lion's head clasp. Great work of about the 3rd century.

57. B.B. 288.6. Silver hemidrachm of King Philip the Fifth of Macedon. (200-179 B. C.). Obverse, king's head; reverse, club; monogram.

58. B.B. 288.5. A golden Byzantine coin.

59. B.B. 288.8. Silver stater of Elis. Obv., head of Hera; Rev., thunderbolt and the letters.

60. B.B. 288.11. Gold shekel of Persia. Obv., The king running with bow and spear.

61. B.B. 288.9. Silver tetradrachm of King Perseus of Macedon (178-168 B. C.). Obv., The king's head; Rev., Eagle

on thunderbolt within an oak wreath. Monograms and plow as symbol.

62. B.B. 287.3. Bronze forgery.

63. B.B. 285.7. Marble statuette of Eros sleeping. Roman Period.

64. B.B. 269.5. Bearded head in limestone. From a votive statue; probably a portrait of the donor. Archaic Cypriote work of the late 6th century or early 5th century B. C.

65. B.B. 261.2. Marble fragment of head of a statuette of Heracles. Roman Period, 2nd Century, A. D. Based on the Hellenistic model.

66. B.B. 281.6. Marble fragment of lower part of a statuette of Aphrodite. Beside her is Eros riding on a dolphin, his hand raised with a whip. Roman period. Second or third century, A. D.

List II

Six Coints Presented by Mr. Edward Perry Warren, December 1, 1923

1. South Italian didrachm of Kroton. About 390 B. C.
2. Euboean tetradrachm of Leontini.
3. Aeginetan didrachm of Haliartus. Before 480 B. C.
4. Aeginetan Triobol of Orchomenos.
5. Aeginetan drachma of Tanagra.
6. Aeginetan Obol of Thespiae.

Mr. Warren not only added these fine specimens to the already rich collection which he had previously given the College, but came personally with his assistant, Mr. West, to unpack, inspect, and arrange them in their cases in the Boyd Gallery, giving nearly a week to the task.

Two books, *Die Grieschischen Munzen der Sammlung Warren*, by Kurt Regling, *Tafelband* and *Textband*; received from Mr. Edward P. Warren, Mar. 1, 1924.

An oil portrait of Frank Edward Woodruff, late Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at Bowdoin, by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr., given by the Woodruff family; received Mar. 1, 1924.

A South American (Patagonian?) Bolas, given in 1921, by Louis B. Dennett '20; identified through the courtesy of Mr. G. H. Pepper, of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York; placed on exhibition Mar. 21, 1924.

LOANS

The above mentioned portrait of Professor Woodruff was lent to the Museum from June 15 to Sept., 1923.

WITHDRAWALS

A mahogany table, lent by the Misses Martin, was sold to Mrs. Frank N. Whittier and withdrawn by her May 8, 1923.

A pitcher, lent by Miss Ida Reed, was withdrawn by her September 27, 1923.

The model of the Proposed War Memorial has remained on exhibition in Sculpture Hall, since September, 1923.

During the past year soft-wood panels covered with Friar's cloth matching the plaster in color have been put up in the Assyrian Room and the large lecture room of the Walker Art Building, to serve as background for the Coffin etchings. In these rooms the Coffin collection is for the most part now exhibited, but six of the most interesting examples are displayed in the westernmost case of the Boyd Gallery. This arrangement seemed, on the whole, the most feasible and satisfactory one possible for the showing of the collection, since there is no one room in the Art Building available for use exclusively as a print room.

To the collection of lantern slides about a hundred slides illustrating various works studied in the courses in art have been added during the last year, and the preparation of the illustrated catalogue of the slides has been carried forward, but not finished. From negatives in possession of the College 279 small photographic prints for this catalogue were made by G. B. Webber, in March and April, 1924.

The general situation with regard to acquisitions to the art collections of the Museum should be clearly stated. It is surely the fact that the College will always be glad to receive and be very grateful for gifts of genuine artistic worth. It is a fact also that case space and wall space available for display in the Museum are now pretty well preempted. The policy which it is believed will meet this situation is that of exhibiting *in rotation* some lesser or greater portions of the various collections, combined with that of declining gifts which do not represent either a novel addition to our treasures in type or a finer example of a particular type than any examples we may already possess.

Such being our situation and our policy, it is hoped that necessary declinations will not be taken as ungracious, or necessary temporary withdrawals as a slight upon the object withdrawn.

ATTENDANCE

The attendance during the calendar year was 8111.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY E. ANDREWS, *Director*.

